Amnsements.

ABBEY'S THEATRE-2-8:15-The Godde ACADEMY OF MUSIC AMERICAN THEATRE-2-8-Shaughra BIJOU-2-8:15-The Widow Jones. BROADWAY THEATRE-2-8:15-Rob Roy. COLUMBUS THEATRE-2-8:15-The Rain

DALY'S THEATRE-11-Lecture-2-8-The EMPIRE THEATEN: 2-8:20-Bohemia. EDEN MUSEE-Concert.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-2:15-8:15-A House of GARDEN THEATRE—2:15—8:15—Cesarine.
GARRICK THEATRE—2-8:20—The Squire of Dames.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—2—8—A Run on the Bank. HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-2-Romeo and Juliet-S-The Lady of Lyons.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE-2:15-8:15-The Heart HOYT'S THEATRE-2:15-8:30-A Black Sheep. IRVING PLACE THEATRE-2-8:15-The Lottery Ticket KOSTER & BIAL'S—2—8:15—Vaudeville. LYCEUM THEATRE—2—8:15—The Prisoner of Zenda. METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—8:15—Concert. NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Day and Evening Exhibition

OLYMPIA THEATRE-2-8:15-Marguerite, PALMER'S THEATRE-2-8:15-Madame. PALMER'S THEATRE—2-8:15—Madame.
PASTOR'S—12:30 to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—12-12 midnight—Vaudeville.

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN ARTISTS, 215 West 57th-st. Day and Evening-Exhibition. STANDARD THEATRE-2:15-8:15-Chimmle Fadden STAR THEATRE-2-8-The Last Stroke. ST. NICHOLAS ICE SKATING RINK-S:15-Hockey of

TROCADERO MUSIC HALL-2-8-Vaudeville.

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New-York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1896.

EIGHTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The report of the safe landing of General Garcia and his expedition on board the Bermuda was confirmed in Madrid. —— Cecil Rhodes, late Prime Minister of the Cape Colony, started for Buluwayo; a small battle was fought between the patrols and the Matabeles near that place. — At yesterday's session of the National Liberal Federation conference, confidence in Lord Rosebery as party leader was

Senate: The Legislative Appropriation bill was passed after a lively political debate. House: Bills on the private calendar were con-

DOMESTIC .- Attorney-General Hancock gave Governor Morton an opinion with regard to the Raines Liquor Tax law and the Civil Service; F. D. Kilburn was reappointed Superintendent of the State Banking Department. - The battle-ship Indiana was successfully docked at Port Royal, S. C. == The Republican State Convention of Massachusetts declared for Thomas B. Reed for President. = A movement for fusion of the Republican and Populist parties in Texas is on foot. === Ex-President Harrison will leave Indianapolis next Tuesday for this city, where he will be married on April 6.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Captain William S. Devery was acquitted of the charge of extortion in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. Mayor Strong received the Greater New-York bill as passed by the Legislature, and announced that he would give a hearing on it next week. ____ The Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs indorsed the Armstrong Baggage Il. = Steps have been taken for the organization of a new evangelistic army. — Dr. T. K. Tuthill was appointed by the Governor a Coroner in place of the late Dr. O'Meagher.

Stocks were weak and lifeless. THE WEATHER .- Forecast for to-day: Nearly clear, warmer. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 37 degrees; lowest, 24; average, 29%.

Having learned by experience the evils of a midwinter snap State Convention, the Democratic leaders are now proposing to go to the other extreme, and will probably hold their convention this year at a late date-so late, in fact, that it may be practicable for them to nominate their State officers and their delegates-at-large to the National Convention at the same time. These delegates have virtually been picked out already, and there are signs of a concentration of opinion on a candidate for Governor. The most "likely" man for the head of the State ticket now seems to be Secretary Lamont, but it is understood that he is not inclined to accept

The true inwardness of the meeting held on Thursday night to oppose the School Reform bill is so plain that the demonstration is not likely to have much effect in drawing supporters of the measure away from it. The meeting was got up by the trustees in their own interest, and they were able to draw to their aid a considerable number of teachers who are persuaded that they will suffer in case the bill goes through. No competent teacher has anything to fear from the passage of the bill. Only those who depend on "influence" for their tenure and for promotion have reason to be alarmed if the trustees are swept away. The trustees are a drag upon educational progress in the city, and teachers who fail to perceive it are blind to their own interests and to the general interests of the pub-

The arguments presented yesterday to the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds in favor of the erection of a new Custom House on the site of the present one are supported by the general sentiment of the busicommunity in this city. The advocates of transferring the Custom House to Bowling Green are few in number and without great influence. The men who have a second to the second

building is an imperative necessity, and the pest site is the one where the present building

In his opinion on the Raines law and the Civil Service requirements, Attorney-General Hancock does not assume to determine positively whether the employes of the State Excise Commissioner are to be subject to Civil Service examinations. That question is left for the Governor to decide. Mr. Hancock's references to the Constitution and clearly enough, however, that the Civil Service of the Legislature in stating that certain offices belong in the non-competitive schedule. The section of the Constitution relating to this matter has been declared by the courts to be selfexecuting. Governor Morton will render the State a great service if he takes that declaration at its face value and places the alleged "confidential" offices in the competitive list.

By the platform adopted at the convention held yesterday the Massachusetts delegates-atlarge to the Republican National Convention are not in terms pledged to any candidate, but the convention declared its choice to be Thomas B. Reed. That he is the preferred candidate of a majority of the Republicans of New-England has long been acknowledged, and the only significance attaching to the declaration made in Boston is that the Speaker of the House is now for the first time formally put before the country as the choice of a considerable body of his fellow-Republicans. The Massachusetts platform is not so concise a document as the one put forth in this city on Tuesday, but its utterances on the uppermost questions of the hour are clear, explicit and satisfactory. Senator Lodge will head the delegation to St. Louis.

A VICTORY THAT PRESAGES DEFEAT. Democratic votes were necessary to pass the Greater New-York bill in the Assembly. The fact that they were seeded and obtained, and that twenty-two of them were cast by Tammany Assemblymen, is highly significant as to the character of the measure and the expectations which have been formed concerning it. At the same time it was a mistaken policy for so many sanguine Tammany men to go on record in its favor, unless indeed the leaders had been unable to ascertain how many Republicans would obey orders, and feared to take any chances. If a majority of the Tammany Assemblymen had voted against the bill, its passage would nevertheless have been secured, and its indignant opponents in Brooklyn and elsewhere would have had a still stronger incentive to rebuke the Republican machine at the polls.

The bill has passed, but that it will pass again when it has been returned to the Legislature is by no means certain. A good deal may depend upon the number of municipal vetoes it receives. Mayor Gleason's orbit is eccentric, and nobody can safely predict where he will be found at any given moment, though we believe he has announced his intention not only to approve the bill, but to be elected first Mayor of the consolidated city. Mayor Strong and Mayor Wurster properly refuse to proclaim in advance their purpose concerning a measure upon which they must act judicially, but the latter is supposed to be irrevocably on record as favoring resubmission or a referendum, and is confidently expected to interpose his veto. Mayor Strong has been reticent throughout the discussion, and perhaps nobody else knows what his present opinion is, or whether it is likely to be modified by the public hearing for which he is arranging and which he promises shall be thorough; though he has been supposed to agree with the Counsel to the Corporation that Staten Island, at any rate, ought not to be included in the scheme.

In case no one of the three Mayors should veto the bill, it may be taken for granted that Governor Morton would sign it as a part of the machine programme, and possibly with less misgiving than he felt in the case of the Liquor Tax bill. If it should be vetoed by a municipality and repassed by the Legislature, we surmise that for the same reason his signature would not be lacking to complete the operation. But is its repassage a certainty? We think not. The vote on Thursday is at least suggestive of disaster to the machine if another vote should be necessary. Thirty-six Republican Assemblymen refused to be made parties to the compulsory effacement of Brooklyn, and their number is far more likely to be increased than diminished in case the Legislature is required to put itself on record a second time. That many members should have been willing to transfer the responsibility temporarily to the municipalities concerned is not unnatural-is certainly far less unnatural than that they should persist in extinguishing the existence of a great city in the face of overwhelming local opposition. It is our opinion that the stupid and obstinate machine which has decreed consolidation without regard to present popular sentiment is more afraid of defeat to-day than it has ever been before, and that it has ample cause for apprehension.

A TURKISH EPISODE. Mavroyeni Bey is to be recalled. So rumor says, at Washington and at Constantinople, with such confirmation as to induce the belief that it is true. Reasons are not given, and conjecture and speculation are therefore busy. Among the two or three plausible theories put forward is one which gives, if true, a curious insight into the workings of the official Turkish mind, and strikingly reveals the contrast between Oriental and Occidental ideas of government and diplomacy. Mavroyeni Bey is summoned home, it is said, because the Ottoman Government thinks he has not done his work here well. He has not, that is to say, prevented the American publie and the American press from speaking vigor- fooling. Both Senators were taken at their word ous words against the Turkish Government. He has not kept Congress from adopting unpleasant in public life and Platt kept out of sight for resolutions on the Armenian outrages. He has not persuaded the State Department to make Platt's public career that when President Arits Minister at Constantinople a mere figurehead. Therefore he is recalled, and some one will be sent hither in his place who will more effective- patronage he broke with him also, and was to ly uphold the honor of Islam in the country of

According to this view of the case, the official Turkish mind does not realize that Mavroyeni Bey could no more control American speech and the acts of the American Congress than he could control an American cyclone. Nor is that surprising, when we consider the matter from the Turkish point of view. If a Turkish newspaper were to say something displeasing to the Russian Government, the Russian Minister would have only to make proper representations to the Porte, and lo! the offending paper would cease to exist. If there were such a thing as popular opinion in Turkey, it would be governed in the same way. Why, ask the Pachas, should not a similar system obtain at Washington? Mavroyeni Bey ought to have spoken to Mr. Olney long ago, and had all these criticisms of the Turkish Government stopped. He ought to have had Congress restrained from passing those Armenian resolutions. Since he did not, he has failed in his duty to the Porte. Away with him!

Such is the reasoning of the Oriental mind. Of course such censure of Mavroyeni Bey is unjust. He has done all that man could do for influence. The men who have constant transactions with the customs officials want the headfence of the Turkish cause. If he is to be recuarters of this service maintained where they called because he has not done more, that fact.

Yes; "The Sun" is, no doubt, correct. The op-

are. The members of the committee and the | is no reflection upon him. It is rather an inmembers of Congress in general should have no | dictment of the Turkish cause, as one so bad hesitation in giving this city what it wants. that no apologist can save it from the con-The present Custom House is antiquated and demnation of the world. Nor is the Porte more unfit for the uses to which it is put. A new happy in its interpretation of the Armenian resolutions adopted by Congress. They were merely concurrent resolutions. They had no legal force. They have had not the slightest practical effect. They are not even to be taken by Turkey as an expression of this Government's opinion, because to Turkey and all the outer world this Government is represented only by the President and Secretary of State. Really, the Porte has technically no occasion to know that such resolutions are in existence. There may be room here to question the wisdom and propriety to the recent decisions of the courts indicate of such action by Congress. Americans may not approve an attempt to mix their Government provisions are not to be evaded by the action | up with European politics and to make it a sort of step-cousin to the Triple Alliance. Certainly it was amazing inconsistency for the very men who denied the right of this country to have any voice in the settlement of affairs between Great Britain and an American State to urge it as ou duty to take upon ourselves the fulfilment of the Treaty of Berlin. Yet all that was done in such a manner as not to come officially before the Porte, and not to furnish any cause of offence. Certainly it gave no reason for wrath at the accomplished diplomat and estimable gentleman who has so long represented the Porte at Washington. Mavroyeni Bey will go away with the kindly feelings of all Americans, and with their sincere wishes that all the functionaries of the Turkish Empire might be as enlightened and humane as he.

A RULE OR RUIN "BOSS."

In an article somewhat historical in character our esteemed Democratic contemporary, "The New-York Sun," endeavors to set forth the meaning and effect of the division in the Republican party of this State as it appeared in the late State Convention, and point out the lessons to be derived therefrom by Democratic leaders. "The Sun," it may be remarked, now that the Tammany Democracy-of which it has always been a most plausible advocate and consplenous champion-is in something resembling collapse or innocuous desuctude, finds an outlet for its political activities and a source of entertainment for its readers in championing in a manner peculiarly its own the cause of the Republican "Boss," Mr. Thomas C. Platt. It has, and deserves, Mr. Platt's confidence, for it has done and is doing him greater service than all the newspapers he controls put together. What they do in payment for past and the hope of future favors "The Sun" does from pure love of fun, with an occasional suggestion of love of mischief. Not that our contemporary is insincere. Considering its constant and hearty support of the Tammany Democracy, it is the most natural thing in the world that while Tammany is in temporary eclipse it should devote itself to the kind of politics most nearly Tammany and the political fortunes of the Republican leader who in victory or defeat has always been in such close relations with the Tammany leaders as to be able to do business with them on terms profitable to both. Our contemporary says, among other things,

that the reason why so many New-York Repub-Heans are for McKinley is "because they believe "that his nomination and election as President would take out of the hands of Mr. Platt and "Mr. Platt's associates the patronage of New-York and the influence of the Washington Ad-'ministration in New-York politics as thorough-"ly as did the installation of Hayes in 1877 or "the inauguration of General Garfield in 1881. "It is this one thing which the Platt regulars, "once called Stalwarts, are bound and deter "mined to prevent." This may be true. It is at any rate, a reasonable theory. For a great many New-York Republicans remember that Mr. Platt was included in a programme which had been arranged by certain persons for President Hayes in 1877, wherein he was to be Postmaster-General, and that President Hayes, who had not been consulted, having declined to make any such appointment, Mr. Platt at ence made war on the Administration. He was temporary manuscript the only speech, so far as we know, that he ever delivered in public. It was a rough arraignment of the Administration for having taken as the New-York member of the Cabinet William M. Evarts for Secretary of State instead of Thomas C. Platt for Postmaster-General. It was, in fact, a declaration of war against a Republican Administration. Senator Conkling, who had been named as permanent presiding officer, thereupon, in order to fix the attitude of the party in this State toward its own Administration, declined the office and moved the substitution of Mr. Platt's name for his own, which was so voted.

That was Mr. Platt in 1877. The effect upon the party was shown in the election following. The State, which had been carried in 1876 by 22,000 majority, was lost by 11,000 in 1877. It was a crop of his sowing and soon gathered.

In 1881, under the Administration of President Garfield, to which "The Sun" makes reference, Mr. Platt, having been elected United States Senator, again demanded Federal patronage. Having been refused by President Garfield, who had appointed a Collector of the Port of New-York not on Mr. Platt's books or counted in his following, he again declared war on a Republican Administration, and in the confidence be gotten of his previous success again undertook to array the Republican party of New-York on his side in a factional revolt. This time he attempted, in company with Senator Conkling, the biggest game of bluff ever played in American politics. The two Senators resigned and came home-the Legislature being in session-in the most confident expectation of a re-election. That as they well knew, would have split the party beyond healing; and these two would have been leaders of one-half of it. But the Legislature and the whole party were tired of that sort of and left at home. Conkling never reappeared several years. It was quite in line with Mr thur upon his accession to office refused to grat ify Platt's desire for revenge and greed of the day of his death his political enemy. The effect of this performance of Mr. Platt upon the Republican party of this State was that the Democrats carried the State by nearly 200,000 majority at the next election, and the Republicans never elected a Governor until 1894, an

interregnum of twelve years. "The Sun" might have added that this "slick citizen" and successful leader, having come again to the surface in 1888, made arrangements to have himself appointed Secretary of the Treasury in President Harrison's Cabinet, and, being disappointed in his expectations, again declared war, though this time not so openly and audaciously, against a Republican Administration. This time he played it low down and only used the party machinery, of which he had gained control, to badger the President, while playing smooth politics and getting out of him as much patronage as he could. And "The Sun" might have added also that this man broke off with Mayor Strong, and has been waging relentless war on him and his administration for no other reason than that the Mayor refused his demand for patronage, and especially the demand that two incompetent Police Commissioners secured by a deal with Tammany should

ing belief that his sole purpose is to p office for himself and patronage for his followers, and that if he cannot rule the party he will do his worst to ruin it. He is in no sense a leader, but from every point of view, by inbriefly summarized above, a rule or ruln "Boss."

THE TEARING-DOWN STATESMEN.

While the Republican party is embarrassed with riches, Democratic candidates for the Presidency are neither numerous nor pervasive. The worshippers of Mr. Cleveland continue to represent that nobody else can save his party, but there are men who would like to save it if they could. Secretary Carlisle might be persuaded, though it is questionable whether he could command either the delegation or the electoral vote of Kentucky. Secretary Olney has a chattel morigage on some delegations from New-England if he wants them, but it is to him extremely doubtful whether he wants any delegation whatever. It has occurred to him more than once that a distinctly un-American Administration is not calculated to lift a Secretary of State toward glory. Mr. Whitney, whose honorable service as Secretary of the Navy should not be forgotten, would probably prefer not to have that service remembered too obtrusively this year, and Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, who has lost himself in his relations with the railroads, might perhaps be as strong as any other candidate of his party if he had not been conspicuous years ago in framing a tariff bill.

But when these and all others are duly membered, the fact remains that the Democratic party is not at present overstocked with Presidential material. Its difficulty is at bottom that of the destructive party. The man who builds and creates, if his work results in prosperity, is not easily forgotten; the most powerful combination of politicians fails to make men forget or disregard what he has done. But the man who goes into business as a tearer down of things has a less satisfactory outlook. The immediate effect is always unpleasing. Wrecks and ruins are not often sightly, and almost never productive. If they clear the way for something else, there is still the uncertainty whether the something else will be better or worse. But for the time, at all events, the ruin is disheartening and unsightly. The party of wrecks and ruins has to prevail long enough to get something done, and also has to possess enough practical common-sense to get the right thing done, before it

can appeal to public judgment with confidence. The Democratic party has never done anything since it kindled a rebellion against the Union. Possibly there is a relation of cause and effects here; possibly the party which kindles a rebellion becomes thereby incapable of doing anything else. But the Democratic history has been one of negatives. It has threatened and more or less tried to tear down many things. It denounced, but was not able to stop, specie redemption of legal-tender notes. It has been reviling every step taken toward honest money, a sound currency, a safe and uniform banking system; but the higher powers have mercifully saved the Nation from even a touch of Demo cratic destructiveness in that regard. continually threatened to tear down the protective tariff, but, coming into power in all branches of the Government, was not able to muster enough sincerity or definiteness of purpose to get that done either, though in the effort much was torn down and a great deal of damage was

The tearing-down statesman does not fill a large place in the public mind. Indeed, everybody knows that he has only a torch for destroying, but no hammer for building, and must therefore be not the sort of man a progressive Nation needs. The difficulty with the Democratic party is that for more than thirty years it has cultivated that kind of statesmen, and no other-and the practical results are obvious.

THE MOULTING OF A CUCKOO. Another "Cuckoo" has moulted. For months past there has been a marked feeling of unrest and suspicion among the little chorus of Adminchairman of the State Convention at Rechester istration chirpers in Congress. One of the most vehement and tuneful of the former chorn had lost all stomach to sing, and ominous discords began to show themselves in the shrunken volume of Executive adulation. Now the breach among the Administration's songsters is confessed and open. One of the mellifluous "Cuckoos" of other days has dropped his piping and ventured on new notes, which are scarcely to be distinguished from those of the strident Jingo bird. Mr. Mills, of Texas, is the missing and now strangely metamorphosed "Cuckoo," Suspicion feil upon him last winter, when with some accidental apologies he delivered in the Senate a vigorous attack on the Administration's pet programme of greenback retirement. But his secession from the "Cuckoo" ranks became both final and irrevocable this week, when, after every other camp-follower of the President had declared against an effective recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents, Mr. Mills came forward with a passionate plea for armed intervention in Cuba and the immediate selzure of the island by the naval and military forces of the United States.

It is curious to note the gradual stages through which the Texas Senator has drifted from the radiance of Inner Administration circles into something like outer anti-Administration darkness. Three years ago, when President Cleveland first returned to power and began his crusade for the repeal of the silver purchasing clause of the so-called Sherman act, no Democrat in Congress rivalled Mr. Mills in his zeal for the success of the Administration programme. Abandoning unconditionally his former financial light. theories, the Texas Senator argued copiously and fervently for the adoption of a single gold standard-so copiously and fervently, indeed that of all the defenders of the Administration's policy in Congress he alone was singled out for the compliment of a "midnight letter" of congratulation and thanks from the White House. Again, six months later, when Mr. Cleveland's Hawaiian programme was under fire in a Democratic Senate, no partisan of the Administration could go further than the Texas Senator in his arder for the restoration of Lilluokalani, and in his denunciation of Congress for its untimely interference with the President's plans to reseat the dissolute ex-Queen on her throne. So enger and devoted a championship might naturally have been expected to eclipse in Presidential favor even the pliant adaptability of Senator Gray or the tomtom adulation of Senator Vilas. The first chill to the Texas Senator's enthusiasm seemed to come with President Cleveland's famous characterization of the Wilson-Gorman Tariff bill as one involving "party infamy and party dishonor." Mr. Mills had voted for the bill as it left the hands of Messrs. Jones, Brice and Gorman. The beginning of a serious breach might have been guessed from the Texas Senator's curt comment last September on President Cleveland's possible renomination: "The man is not born who can be elected three times to the Presidency."

The persistent exploitation by the President and Secretary Carlisle of their greenback retirement panacea and the repeated sales of bonds during the last two sessions of Congress have grated harshly on Mr. Mills's nerves, and he broke out early this winter in a long-deferred but impetuous attack on the Administration's financial policy. Now as if to emphasize his recantation of the blunders of the Hawalian policy, he swallows every principle of international law or comity which he advocated in 1894, and, like Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, de-

position to Mr. Platt is because of the prevail- | mands that the Administration draw the sword this continent. It is a curious instance of the whirligig of polities which to-day brings into bellicose alliance the inveterate anti-Cleveland Senator, who first coined and put in circulation stinct, and habit, and by the record he has made. | the derisive epithet, "Cuckoo," and the ex-champellation at once fastened itself most conspicuously and by the most general consent,

> In the opinion of the public Devery's alibi sworn to by Williams will no more hold water than Tullia's sieve or a Scotchman on St. Andrew's

> New-York has heard the last of the Heine Memorial Fountain-st least we hope so. The bill depriving the Aldermen of power to act in the matter has become a law, and the last resolution of the Aldermen has been returned to them by the Mayor, with the remark that it was not necessary that he should take any action. A great principle has been established in this city, and we now have the assurance that no work of art that is not deserving will stand a ghost of a chance of being accepted by the authorities.

> After some geographical squabbling it seems to be settled that Mount St. Elias is a boundary mark between our Alaskan territory and that of Canada. A monument of the God Terminus, more towering and majestical than any heretofore planted in the name of that delty, "who sets to seas a shore," and to all terrene spaces their limitary bounds. The joint report of the International Boundary Commission, just presented to the Parliament at Ottawa, claimed it as belonging to Canadian territory, but the Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, at Washington, the representative of the United States on the Joint Boundary Commission, declares that the highest elevation is exactly ten leagues from the coast, and that it is, therefore, one of the chief boundary monuments between the American and British territories. Canada may kick feebly against the decision which deprives her of the exclusive possession of this highest mountain of the Northern Continent, our Chimbarazo or Everest, that "pinnacles in clouds its snowy scalp, and thrones eternity in icy "halls, where forms and falls the avalanche"; but she will have to submit to it, and ought to be satisfied with a clean title to one side of such a magnificent acclivity.

If the apparently futile opposition to corsets could be enlisted against the evil of judicial stays salutary results might be achieved.

There is some talk about adjourning Congress as early as the 2d of May. It is only talk as yet, even though it has materialized in a resolution which Senator Platt has duly presented in the upper house. It is not doubtful, however, that an early adjournment will be pleasing to a large percentage of the people of the United States. Outside of the appropriation bills no important legislation is on the stocks, and there will be little use in these circumstances of prolonging the session needlessly.

It now turns out that the Röntgen ray was not discovered by Rontgen, but by an attorney and ounsellor-at-law at Akron, Ohio, who, under a happy combination of illuminative circumstances, once saw the bones of his own leg and showed them to such friends as he considered it prudent to admit to the privacy of his anatomy. It is no new thing that a great discovery should call a multitude of claimants into the field, and there is no occasion for surprise that the distinguished professor who has just been ennobled in his own country should find here and there a rival ready to dispute his claims. It is no more than fell to the lot of Franklin with his kite or the Marquis of Worcester with his steam kettle. Notwithstanding the Ohio claim, the honors will no doubt be confirmed as belonging to the ingenious Bavarian who, wholly unknown a year ago, is now one of the most celebrated men in the world, and his name linked permanently with one of the most important discoveries in the whole listory of science. There is, perhaps, no reason for doubting that Ohio contains now and then a transparent lawyer, but none of them are in the least likely to rob Herr Rönigen of his wellearned laurel. He is entitled to wear the X ray in the centre jewel of his frontlet with as incontestable a right as Orlon wears the stars upon the newspaper man. He rushed to the telegral its band.

John L. Suilivan remarks that a professional ctor can be recognized by the way he controls his hands. We venture to add that a professional pugilist can be recognized by the way he doesn't control his mouth.

In Germany the duel sometimes is of serious purpose and result, as the case of Herr Zeuker, a Potsdam solicitor, just shot to death in the New Vabelsburg Wood by an officer of the German Navy, attests. It is in tragical contrast with the ceremonial meetings which so often take place in Paris, when nobody is hurt, and everybody is placated, and all drive back from the field of honor to a breakfast of reconciliation and many courses, nobody being in the least degree the worse for the outing. But they always did manage these things better in France.

The latest report about John Y. McKane, who is not altogether content with the life he is leading in Sing Sing Prison, is that he "is rapidly show-"ing signs of age, and that his hair is now almost "snow-white." Doubtless this alarming fact will be used as the basis for another application for Executive elemency in his behalf. The effort recently made to secure his pardon resulted in nothing, but no definite decision regarding it was rendered, and it is not unlikely that McKane's friends are meantime working to arouse sympathy in behalf of the head of the Gravesend conspiracy in 1893. Thus far no reason for treating him with special consideration has come to

PERSONAL.

The National officers of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union have addressed a letter to Speaker Reed, thanking him for enforcing the rule against smoking in the House of Representatives. An Italian journal says that in 1889 Luigi Erba, of Perugia, chose a large number of wives of all races, and with them went to a South Sea island. He is now happy and contented, and the father of 370 children.

A bronze tablet is to be placed in the Park Street Church, Boston, bearing the names of the Rev. Dr. S. F. Smith and Lowell Mason. The latter was one of the founders of the Handel and Haydn Society

The Rev. L. H. Schwab, rector of the Episcopal Church of St. Mary's, Manhattanville, in this city, has been appointed by the trustees of the John Bohlen Lectureship Fund, of Philadelphia, as the lecturer under that trusteeship the coming year. The series of lecture sermons will be given in Trinity Church, Philadelphia, according to the terms of the will of the late John Bohlen, who left a fund of \$10,000, the income of which is to be paid to the lecturer selected by the trustees of the fund, consisting of the bishop of the diocese, the rector and church wardens of Trinity Church, and certain members of the faculty of the Divinity School of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia.
These lectures are on the same lines as the famous "Bampton Lectures" of Oxford University. Among the most recent lecturers under the Bohlen fund were the late Bishop Brooks, of Massachusetts, and Bishop Hugh Miller Thompson, of Massachusetts, and Bishop Hugh Miller Thompson, of Mississippi. The Rev. Mr. Schwab is a brother of Professor John C. Schwab, of Yale College, of which institution he is a graduate. He was graduated in theology from the Divinity School, in Philadelphia, and has been rector of St. Mary's for the last six years. He is at present in Europe. the Protestant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia

"We wonder," remarks "The Waterbury (Conn.) American," "What Professor Billy Sumner, of Yale American," "What Professor Billy Surmer, of Yale College, thinks when he hears that George E, Matthews, one of the brightest members of his political economy class of nineteen years ago, has become president of the McKinley League of New-York. Mr. Matthews is now the Editor of "The Buffalo Express," which he keeps at the high standard of excellence set for it by his father, and has even raised that standard. He is an anti-Platt man, and was instrumental in preventing Mr. Platt from securing the delegates of Erie County for Morton.

He is now thoroughly committed to the McKini

"For over a year," says "The Boston Transcript, "a siender American girl has faced death almost daily at the American mission in Oorfa, an out-station of Aintab, Turkey. She is Miss Corinna Shattuck, who has for years been engaged in missionary work in various parts of the Sultan's do-Cable messages from Constantinople tell of an attack on January 1 by an angry mob on the an attack on January 1 by an angry mob on the American mission at Oorfa. Through the heroism, however, of six Turkish officials, who, after a vain endeavor to reason with the mob, finally scattered them by firing upon them, Miss Shattuck was saved. Miss Shattuck, a native of Louisville, Ky., left her home when twenty-four years old to devote her life to mission work in Turkey. Under the American Board, a Congregational missionary society, she went to Aintab and became principal of the young women's school, afterward transferring her labors to Adana, Kessab, Marash and Oorfa."

Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, will deliver eulogy on the late Governor Greenhalge in Boston on April 18, and a eulogy on the late ex-Governor Robinson in Lexington, Mass., on April 19.

No vassal or independent sovereign has ever sent so valuable gifts to the Queen of England as the Ameer of Afghanistan, whose offerings, as already Ameer of Afghanistan, whose offerings, as already announced, are estimated to be worth over \$600,000. The presents were selected with the aid of Miss Hamilton, the English woman who has become the court physician of the Ameer.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Palmyra, Me., has a unique woman's club, called the "Merry-Go-Rounds." The members meet every Wednesday at the homes of the different members in turn and spend several hours helping the hostes patch the boy's trousers, mend wrecked stockings and take other needed stitches as the needs of the household require, finishing up, after a picnic supper, with a social and literary entertainment to whi the husbands are invited.

Tenant—I tell you, sir, we can't stand it any longer; that janitor you've got bosses every one in the flats!
Landlord—Well, I don't think you will have reason to complain much longer.
"Then you are going to discharge him?"
"No; I've arranged with him to get married."
(Yonkers Statesman.

A Liverpool paper tells a strange story of money recovered. A chimney sweep in cleaning an oven fine found \$40 in coin in a bag. When he told the woman of the house she burst into tears and fainted. She had put the money there herself years ago, and having forgotten the fact had accused her son, who was rather wild, of stealing it, with the result that he had left the house in indignation and had never

It Couldn't Be.—Willie—I don't believe it is wicked to chew tobacco.

Nellie—Wily, Willie!
Willie—Well, it ain't. I tried it and it made me sick. Wicked things is all good.—(Cincinnati Ensick.)

A correspondent vouches for the following as a true

story: "Edith," said a mother to her little four--old daughter, "I want you to go in your room, kneel down by your bed and ask God to forgive you for being such a very naughty little girl." Edith did as she was bidden, and remained a long time. When she came out, her mother said, "Edith, did you ask God to forgive you for being such a bad girl?" "Yes, mamma," said the child, "and God said: 'Great Scott! I know lots of worser little girls than you

Self-Defence.—"So you accompanied your wife to the play after all?"
"Yes. I happened to think that if I didn't she would tell me all about it when she came home."— (Chicago Record.

Says "The Philadelphia Record": "The wife well-known newspaper man has two sick children and a washwoman. The children have just recovfrom a slight illness, and the washwoman has a bronchial trouble. Yesterday she called on her patroness and in a wheezing voice asked for some simple remedy to cure her cold. The patroness referred her to a doctor and offered to give her a note to a certain physician. 'He is a homoeopath ist,' said the newspaper man's wife, "and a good one. I wouldn't have any other kind of a doctor." 'A homocopathist!' replied the washwoman. 'What's that? He may be all right, but I have to have doctorin'. What's the matter with tryin' this new Monroe doctorin' that I read about in the papers?"

A Compromise.—'I am willing to give up eating pie with a knife." said the fond father to his solicitous daughter, "if I may also give up signing checks with a pen. Is it a go?"

It went not.—(Indianapolis Journal.

"Pearson's Weekly" tells an amusing story about an interview that the correspondent of an obs-provincial paper once said he had had with Gladstone. On a certain evening the correspondent was seated on the stairs leading from the Peers' gallery, when Mr. Gladstone happened to come downstairs unobserved by him. As the correspondent blocked the way, the Grand Old Man said to him callight; "Will you kindly layer "The him politely: "Will you kindly let me pass question at once suggested a brilliant idea to office and sent this dispatch to his paper: "I had a somewhat brief but profoundly interesting convers ion with Mr. Gladstone last evening, meeting the right honorable gentleman in the lobby," etc. Mr. Gladstone never denied the authenticity of the halfcolumn of conversation that followed.

Foiled .- "I will pursue you unto death," hissed the

viliain. "I defy you."

"I defy you."

With flashing eyes the heroine drew from her bosom a letter and thrust it into his hand.

"Foiled again," gasped the maddened man.

He staggered away, crushing in his fingers the notice from the manager which told him his services would not be required after the coming Saturday.—
(Detroit Tribune.

One of the regulations of the port of Malta, and one which captains of vessels and shippers have frequently complained of as being carried to an absurd and most inconvenient extreme, is that which prohibits merchant steamers from entering or leaving the harbor at the same time that a war vescel may be doing so. A recent illustration of the working of this rule occurred when a small dispatch vessel got under way to leave the port, and was so manocuvred that she monopolized the har-bor for two hours, detaining two mail steamships and six passenger and freight steamships for that time. This rule is certainly a disadvantage to s large coaling station like Malta, where quick dispatch is one of the most essential features, and it no doubt causes some detention to merchant vessels, which gives cause for complaints; but with such & narrow harbor entrance it would seem necessary that some such regulation should exist.

Another Account of It.—"What's the use of going on with this farce?" exclaimed Gessler. "We're both myths. We don't exist."
"In that case," said William Tell, deeply chagrined. "I may as well go and drown myself in the "Oh, yes, you will, I don't think!" sneered Gess r. "That's a myth, too!"—(Chicago Tribune.

Protests against the income taxation bill present ed to the French Chamber by M. Doumer, the actual Minister of Finances, continue to be sent in large numbers to the Budget Committee. Some time ago that committee invited the societies of industrial studies of agriculture and the Chambers of Commerce to submit their views on the subject. The result has been a general, not to say unanimous, condemnation of M. Doumer's bill. Among the most important of the answers, that of the Chamber of Commerce of Paris, voted on the 7th inst., says: "The Chamber of Commerce repudiates the personal and progressive taxation upon income, in its very essence. It rests upon the most unsound basis, namely, the inquisition and interference the State and its representatives in the affairs of private citizens." The Society of the Manufacturers and Merchants of France says: small manufacturers and merchants would be compelled to increase the price of their goods. Their customers, who generally possess small means, would bear the consequences, which is quite contrary to the intention of the project of taxation. It would be the people of small means and the poor who would suffer most heavily from the effects of the law as it is now presented The United Chamber of the Masons and Builders the Union of the Associations of the Former Pupils of the Superior Schools of Commerce and many other similar associations throughout France have pronounced in nearly the same words against the

"No, sir," he said positively to the street fakir whe had entered his cigar store; "you can't put up any fortune-telling machine in my shop," "But this is simply to replace the old one that we took out to repair." "I know that. But I don't want it. It ruins my trade." "Why, man, anything that interests people and brings them here will help business." "You can't convince me of that. I saw how it worked. A man came in here to buy a five-cent cigar. He was on his way to the counter when he sighted the machine. He dropped his penny in the slot, and what do you think it said?" "Told him he was going on a journey or that he would receive a letter with news in it." "Neither. It said in big, nervous type: You are about to encounter the periof your life." "What did he do?" "What would any man do? You don't suppose a man would go ahead and buy a five-cent cigar after such a tip as that, do you? He hasn't been here since, and I've just settled down in the realization that that fortune-teiling snap has lost me one of the beet customers I ever had."—(Washington Star.